

Entered as Second-Class Matter Friday, February 19th, 1904 at the Postoffice at Harboursville, Knox County, Ky., under Act of Congress of March 3rd, 1879.

MOTTO:—LIVE FOR OUR FRIENDS—DO THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF GOOD WE CAN TO THE LARGEST NUMBER OF PEOPLE.

BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1911

**J. N. SHARP AND
W. R. BLACK**

Special to The Advocate.

We do not know much about Knox county, but it is our honest

A REPUBLICAN VOTER.

Special to the ADVOCATE.

JOHN PARKER,
Barboursville, Ky.

JOHN PARKER,
Barbourville, Ky.

The Mountain Advocate

Published Every Friday at Barbourville, Kentucky.

Entered as Second-Class Matter February 10th, 1904 at the Postoffice at Barbourville, Ky., under Act of Congress of March 3rd, 1879.

D. WILL CLARK, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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14 Is the number for those desiring to communicate with this office by phone. Ring up Central and ask for number. You will then be connected direct with this office, if you have The Camp Ground Telephone service. 14

The Official Organ of the Republican Party in Knox County.

PART II. W. R. Black's law partner devoted an entire page of the "Peoples News", (W. R. Black's News) last week to "That Law Suit". We refer to that infamous law suit, that child of fraud, conceived in iniquity and born in sin at the Victoria Hotel in Louisville. Those who were present being "daddy", Sharp, "mammy" Black and "Dr." Deering, chief counsel for the L. & N. R. Co. If you will read this issue of the Mountain Advocate you will find a reason why "That Law Suit" was given so much prominence in W. R. Black's Peoples News last week.

It appears that W. R. Black and a few of his friends, a few days ago, were making a desperate effort to get Siler, Steeley or Jim Sharp to take W. R. Black's place and let him out of the race. But everyone knew that W. R. Black had a "very small place" with the voters, and all the gentlemen declined to take Mr. Black's burden.

When Mr. Black found that he could not unload on anyone, he began to tell his friends that he was out of the race, and announced that he would carry on his court at Williamsburg.

On last Saturday, he came to Barbourville. Everyone noticed that he had dropped back into his old habit of paying no attention to anyone. He omitted the handshake and failed to notice the voters. "He became his old natural self." Who ever heard of W. R. Black shaking hands with anyone or noticing anyone until he became a candidate?

It is now a joke among the colored people that he does not know how "to shake hands," but since he has become a candidate he will stick out his hand at them and turn his head the other way.

But all this is beside the question. When Mr. Black came home from Williamsburg, he gave every indication that he was no longer a candidate, and on the following day, Sunday, he gave some people here to understand that he was going back to Williamsburg to hold court. At that time he had stopped "shaking hands" or "noticing" the voters.

Mr. Black now seems to be on the track again. Now, the question arises, who put him back on the track again, and how?

We know that he announced his candidacy in the first place just as soon as Sharp filed "That Law Suit" against Judge Sampson. We learn from Williamsburg that when W. R. Black went back there last Sunday to begin court again that week, and get out of the political mess, that this same Jim Sharp, the "daddy" of "That Law Suit", collared the "mammy" of "That Law Suit" and took her to his office on Sunday night, and there the "daddy" pleads with "mammy" not to desert his and their only child, "That Law Suit." "Daddy" pleads with "mammy" until midnight, and his pleadings were not in vain, for "mammy Black" got on the track again and is going to stand by "daddy" Sharp and "That Law Suit" until the end.

Now, seriously, Mr. Black, don't you think such a good man and upright Judge, as you claim yourself to be, ought to have been at some church on that Sunday night, or even in bed, instead of skulking in and out of a corporation lawyer's office at the midnight hour, and taking orders from Jim Sharp as to what you should do?

J. N. Sharp is the attorney for the R. O. Campbell Coal Mining Co., and that company is operating large coal mines in Whitley county. He is also the attorney for a number of other large corporations in that county.

Mr. Black, what secret influence has "Jimmy" Sharp over you that he can put you on the "track"? Is it because he is a Corporation lawyer, or is it because he is the "daddy" and you are the "mammy" of "That Law Suit"?

Why don't you consult the honest farmers, miners and mechanics and other laboring men of this district? Are they not entitled to any consideration? Do you think you can get this nomination from a few corporation lawyers, Superintendents of railroads and a few of your kinsmen like you got the appointment? You will find that the vote of the most humble black man will count just as much as the vote of Jim Sharp or any other Corporation lawyer or Corporation President or Superintendent.

Judge Sampson, a friend of the people, a sympathizer and helper of the poor man, places his candidacy in the hands of the honest laboring men, mechanics, miners, merchants, farmers and every other man who believes in one law and one kind of justice for the poor and rich alike, and are opposed to corporations owning and controlling our courts.

Mr. Black, if Jim Sharp has enough influence with you to put you "back on the track," how much influence can he have with you when some poor woman is trying to get pay from one of his Corporations for killing her husband and leaving her with helpless children to support? Would you visit his office and consult him until the midnight hour if you should be elected? The plain, common people of this district think that you would.

Why don't you go to see John Lumpkins, that poor, unfortunate engineer, who now carries around an empty sleeve, with an arm cut off at the shoulder? Why don't you try to console him for throwing his case out of court, and see the distress of his wife and poor little children, brought about by the negligence of the great L. & N. Railroad Co., and by your subservience to its interests?

This poor laboring man and his family could not wear as fine clothes as Jim Sharp and others you delight to serve and consult, but they are God's jewels in the rough and have noble minds and tender hearts.

Abraham Lincoln, one of America's greatest Statesmen, said: "God must greatly love the poor man, because he made so many of them."

We do not know whether W. R. Black's law-partners or Jim

Sharp wrote that long "harangue" in the Peoples News last week about "That Law Suit," but we do know W. R. Black did not write it.

How your Corporation lawyers are deceiving themselves! No one who knows Judge Sampson believes a word of "That Law Suit." Why did they not leave some space to tell about how much money and liquor B. B. Golden gave old man John Baker, A. Y. Mills and others to get their affidavits, and how drunk he got old man Baker before he had him to make his mark to something he did not know what it contained?

Why did your law-partner offer another man \$25 for his affidavit? Why do you not tell the people about you and your brother trying to bribe a certain person to make a false charge against Judge Sampson?

You have been denying that Jim Sharp sent you a telegram to meet him at the Victoria Hotel, in Louisville. Why did you land your law-partners have one of the best men in Barbourville to lose his position on the L. & N., because you claim that he let Judge Sampson know about that telegram? Why would you cause this man and his family to suffer to satisfy your spite? It is a fact, however, that this man is innocent of the charge preferred by your firm of railroad lawyers, and, if it were necessary, the truth could be substantiated that he never revealed the secret of that meeting which you have tried so hard to cover up and deny; but Judge Sampson secured his information in altogether a different way.

Why did one of your law-partners dislodge another good man because he would not use money and whiskey in this campaign for you?

You are compelled to "blow your own horn" as to what a nice, good man and upright Judge you are, because no one else will do it for you. Why don't you tell the people about taking money in 1896 and going to Stinking Creek and trying to buy votes for a free silver Democrat against the Republican nominee for Congress?

You claim Judge Sampson was the agent and attorney of the R. O. Campbell Coal Mining Co. in making these purchases of lands. Why don't you tell the people what that Company was to pay him for said services? They were not to pay him anything and did not pay him anything as agent or attorney, for he was buying it "on his own hook" and selling it to them for a profit. That is how he got his pay.

Mr. Black, read in today's issue of the Advocate what a large number of citizens who sold lands to Judge Sampson say about these trades. What effect, they say, your false charges are having on the citizens in that part of the county! You, Jim Sharp and your law-partners are like an ostrich—if it is pursued, it runs its head in the sand and thinks that its entire body is concealed. You fellows hold up "That Law Suit" and imagine that your own corrupt conduct is concealed, but the people can see James D., "Daddy" Sharp and W. R.'s patent leathers sticking out at the bottom of "That Law Suit." They can also see B. B. Golden's saddlebags of money and liquor peeping out at the sides, and John Lumpkins' empty sleeve shows through "That Law Suit," while "Free Silver Democracy, 1896," is emblazoned across the front of "That Law Suit" in the centre, while at the top appear the familiar characters "L. & N." and at the bottom in capital letters the word "C-O-R-P-O-R-A-T-I-O-N." The people can also see one or two railroad Superintendents peeping around the sides of "That Law Suit." Mr. Black, the people can see through "That Law Suit." Get up something new for a change.

Black's friends in Knox concede that Sampson will carry Knox county, but say "Black will offset it in Whitley." But listen: Black's friends in Whitley concede that Sampson will carry Whitley county, but say that "Black will offset it in Knox." Mr. Black, your friends are getting their guesses crossed, are they not? You can't carry either county, so your friends are half right, at least. You can't carry a precinct in Knox county, and will lose Whitley county by at least 1,200.

Hiram and "Pitt" need not be offended that we have failed to mention their names, as we may mention them in next week's issue.

W. R. Black, through his Peoples News, and also from the stump, has been attempting to deny the fact that he is, and was, at the time he was appointed to the Bench, a Corporation Lawyer. And, in trying to divert attention in another direction, charges Judge Sampson with being a Corporation Lawyer. He publishes the name of the Knox Gem Coal Co. as one of the Corporations of Judge Sampson.

It is true that there was a Corporation here by that name, but it was sold out and Judge Sampson, AS AN INDIVIDUAL, purchased the entire plant, and the other companies mentioned could be as easily explained, were it necessary to go into detail.

But, that is not the point raised by the people. They have not objection to one having stock in a Corporation so much as having a Judge on the Bench who is tied to the Corporations in such a way that they control the court and thus prevent the ends of justice.

Judge Black stated in his Corbin speech a few weeks ago that he did not represent the Corporations as an attorney. We find from a perusal of the Court docket of the Knox Circuit Court, that at the last June term, the term last before he was appointed as Judge, that he and the firm of which he was a member, the firm of Black, Black, Golden and Black, represented about 30 different suits as attorneys for Corporations. The Corporations in the main being the L. & N. R. Co., the North Jellico Coal Co., the Interstate Coal Co., the Western Union Telegraph Co., the Sneed & Meguire Coal Co. and the East Jellico Coal Co. The suits numbered on the docket are as follows: 1797, 1810, 2005, 2126, 2131, 2133, 2141, 2150, 2157, 2158, 2160, 2161, 2179, 2201, 2203, 2203, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2216, 2220, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2233, 2234, 2236, 3227, 2261 and 2263. Is that not a pretty strong list of cases for W. R. Black and his partners to represent at one term of court? And yet he claims he is not a Corporation lawyer.

What is the matter with the town clock? For the past several months the town clock has pointed to the hour of 11:30 and not a tick or a stroke comes from the cupola of the Court house. Why is it that this is not remedied and the clock put in service again. About \$800 of the people's money were invested in this town clock and it is as good a clock as adorns the cupola of any Court house in the State, and yet our officials have neglected to keep it going and it stands there today as mute as an oyster. We hope that the County Judge, the Fiscal Court or the Jailer or whomsoever the responsibility rests upon, will awaken and see to it that the town clock is put in order and started and kept going. Let us know the hour by the town clock.

THE TOWN CLOCK.

What is the matter with the town clock? For the past several months the town clock has pointed to the hour of 11:30 and not a tick or a stroke comes from the cupola of the Court house. Why is it that this is not remedied and the clock put in service again. About \$800 of the people's money were invested in this town clock and it is as good a clock as adorns the cupola of any Court house in the State, and yet our officials have neglected to keep it going and it stands there today as mute as an oyster. We hope that the County Judge, the Fiscal Court or the Jailer or whomsoever the responsibility rests upon, will awaken and see to it that the town clock is put in order and started and kept going. Let us know the hour by the town clock.

SPRING'S AWAKENING

Have your old suit made new by a thorough method of cleaning

Four Year's Experience

Work called for and delivered-- prices right, a trial convinces you

D. F. SULLIVAN

Barbourville, Ky.

YOU WANT BETTER LIGHT?

The MAZDA LAMP will double your light without increasing your light bill. The metal filament affords two-and-a-half times as much brilliancy as the ordinary carbon incandescent—and the quality of the light is pure white. We would be glad to quote you prices on this lamp, chandeliers and any electrical fixtures desired.

We shall be glad to give estimates of cost of wiring your home for

ELECTRIC LIGHT

All our work is done by careful, experienced men, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Barbourville Electric Light Heat & Power Co.

A. D. SMITH, Lessee.

Phone No. 61.

FACTORY PROFIT-SHARING PIANO CLUB. **FACTORY**

Join My Piano Club.

Save all selling expense as well as jobbers', dealers' and retailers' profit.

Retail Price.	Club Price.
\$275.00	\$172.00
\$325.00	\$222.00
\$375.00	\$248.00
\$425.00	\$282.00

\$1.25 A WEEK

Makes you a member— sends a piano to your home and gives you the middlemen's profit.

Send in the coupon today.

Keeps up your dues and in case of death gives you receipt in full for your piano.

Terms less than retail.

Highest quality, unlimited guarantee, satisfaction or money refunded. A still greater reduction by using our coupon plan. Call or write for explanatory booklet at once.

F. O. EVANS PIANO CO.
Ninth and Locust, Des Moines, Ia.

MANUFACTURERS "Pianos from Factory to Home."

Get our free coupon of 50¢ value from this ad. Send it to F. O. Evans Piano Co. with your order for a piano. This coupon good for 50¢ off the price of any piano ordered from this ad.

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ State _____

FURS AND HIDES

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR RAW FURS AND HIDES

West on Commission. Write for price list mentioning this ad.

Established 1887

JOHN WHITE & CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

H. L. HATTON'S

Meat Market

STEAK AND NO MISTAKE

Here is the place to get your FRESH MEATS and VEG-ETABLES. I am located in the Costellow Building, on Walnut Street, where I purpose to keep at all times the best of everything in the Meat and Vegetable line.

Call and get your meat, sweet and fresh and tender, and your vegetables, for breakfast, dinner and supper. None but the best Meats handled, so you will know when you get HATTON'S STEAK that you are getting the BEST and NO MISTAKE. And everything will be sold at the very LOW-EST PRICES.

My shop will be open to the public from early morning until late at night.

Walnut Street **H. L. HATTON,** Walnut Street
Barbourville, Ky.

MORE AFFIDAVITS

Read the following affidavits, and there are many others. You then can see who is behind these false charges against Judge Sampson. This is the same B. B. Golden who joined with the Democrats and tried to help them hang Caleb Powers and "Damn the Republican party":

State of Kentucky,
County of Knox.

The affiant, James Walker, says that he resides on Stinking Creek in Knox county, and has so resided for years past, and that he has many relatives and friends in that part of Knox county, and is acquainted with almost every man on Stinking Creek; that he is well acquainted with F. D. Sampson, now a candidate for Circuit Judge, and has had dealings with him; that the said Sampson has bought and traded in lands on Stinking Creek among affiant's neighbors and friends for some seven or eight years past, and affiant has mixed and mingled with said neighbors and friends since said trades with him and affiant has never heard any one state or intimate that the said Sampson had not treated the persons with whom he dealt absolutely fair and all claimed that Sampson had paid them according to their agreement and there was no dissension or dissension among any of them until W. R. Black became a candidate against Judge Sampson for Circuit Judge, and then in was that R. B. Golden, affiant is informed, came up through Stinking Creek and had saddle pockets full of money and to give affidavits relative to the ever trades. Before that time every person dealing with Sampson had been entirely satisfied and contented so far as affiant ever heard.

Affiant believes that the statements about the land trade and the suit brought therein is absolutely campaign thunder and nothing more than an ordinary campaign lie.

This February 7, 1911.

JAMES WALKER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by James Walker, this February 7, 1911.

LILA HAYES

Notary Public, Knox County.
My commission expires March 4th, 1914.

State of Kentucky,
County of Knox.

The affiant, John Baker, says that he is a citizen of Knox County, Laurel Branch of Stinking Creek, in said county, and that his post-office is Mills, Knox County, Kentucky; that he is 66 years old and a farmer.

Affiant says that in the year of 19— he sold two boundaries of mineral rights to one F. D. Sampson, of Barbourville, Knox County, Kentucky. He says that one of said boundaries of said mineral contained 75 acres, more or less, and one boundary contained 400 acres, more or less. Affiant says that he sold the said boundaries to the said Sampson for \$75.00 and \$400.00, respectively. Affiant says that \$75.00 was the price agreed upon by affiant and the said Sampson for the 75 acre tract, and that \$400.00 was the price agreed upon between affiant and the said Sampson for the 400 acre tract. Affiant says that the said F. D. Sampson paid affiant all of the agreed price for each of the above mentioned boundaries of mineral rights; and affiant further says that he considered that he received a fair price for said mineral rights, and that affiant was satisfied at the time he made said sale of mineral rights, and affiant says that he is satisfied at this time with said sale. Affiant further says that he does not believe the said Sampson swindled affiant at the time of said sale, or that the said Sampson had any intention to swindle or cheat him in any way whatever.

Affiant says that on or about the day of —, 1911, one

B. B. Golden and one Jno. G. Reynolds came to his home and represented to affiant that the said F. D. Sampson had swindled him out of several thousand dollars in said mineral rights, and that the said GOLDEN AND REYNOLDS GAVE AFFIANT WHISKY AND MONEY AND PERSUADED AFFIANT TO SWEAR to a written statement which the said B. B. GOLDEN WROTE OUT, without reading said writing to affiant; that affiant does not know what said writing contained, and that said B. B. Golden and said Jno. G. Reynolds took away said writing.

Affiant says that he makes this affidavit on account of having sworn to a writing for the said Golden and Reynolds, and did not know what said affidavit contained.

Affiant further says that he makes this affidavit with his own free will and accord.

This, the 7th day of Feb., 1911.

JOHN BAKER.

Subscribed and sworn to by John Baker before me, a Notary Public for Knox Co.

Given under my hand this, Feb. 7, 1911.

JOHN W. MESSER,

Notary Public for Knox Co.
Commission expires Jan. 29, 1912.

P. O. Mills, Ky.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
COUNTY OF KNOX.

We, the undersigned, each for himself and for herself, as the case may be, state on oath that we sold to Judge F. D. Sampson mineral and timber rights and rights-of-way on Stinking Creek, in Knox County; that we each for himself agreed upon the number of acres and received full pay for all the acres of mineral we sold to him and the full price per acre agreed upon. The said mineral rights are many miles from any railroad and we thought that we were getting a fair price for same.

JUDGE SAMPSON DID NOT SWINDLE OR DECEASE US, OR HAD ANY PURPOSE OR INTENTION TO DO SO. We agreed upon the number of acres and the price, and he paid each of us all that he agreed to pay. We sold the said mineral rights to Judge Sampson and made him deeds accordingly to our several contracts with him. The R. O. Campbell Coal Co. nor the R. O. Campbell Coal Mining Co. was not mentioned in the transaction. We made deeds to Judge Sampson. We had nothing to do with his selling the land to any Company. That was a matter between Judge Sampson and the other party. We did not hear of any trouble or complaint until B. B. GOLDEN, ATTY., CAME INTO OUR COMMUNITY A FEW DAYS AGO. And we also desire, each one for himself, to state that it is our opinion that the AFFIDAVITS OF A. Y. MILLS AND OTHERS WILL NOT EFFECT JUDGE SAMPSON'S SALE, UNLESS IT WILL MAKE THE PEOPLE IN THIS END OF THE COUNTY STRONGER FOR JUDGE SAMPSON. We know Judge Sampson as a man and as a lawyer, and we know the other parties. IT IS OUR HONEST OPINION THAT JUDGE SAMPSON HAS A LARGE MAJORITY OF THE VOTES IN THIS END OF THE COUNTY. It will require more than these affidavits to shake our confidence in Judge Sampson. We are informed that more lands now can be bought in our end of the county at the same price Judge Sampson paid.

Eljah Patterson, Jas. Messer,
John Mc. Messer, Jas. Gray,
James Patterson, John Baker,
Gord Gambrell, Peter Baker,
Finley Hubbard, Isaac Mills,
Henry Baker, G. W. Smith,
Richard Messer.

I, John W. Messer, Notary Public, for the County and State aforesaid, certify that foregoing affidavits was read to the above named persons by me, and signed and sworn to by each of them in my presence, this 21st of February, 1911.

JOHN W. MESSER, N. P.,

For Knox Co.

Commission expires Jan. 29, 1912.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
COUNTY OF KNOX.

The affiant, J. W. Carnes, says that he resides on Stinking Creek, in Knox County, Kentucky, and has for many years past; that he is the owner of some land and that some time past he sold the mineral right off of part of same to F. D. Sampson, and the said Sampson paid affiant the agreed consideration, and affiant is satisfied with said trade; that numbers of other persons living near affiant sold mineral to the said Sampson and affiant has never heard any complaint about said trades until recently and since the said Sampson became a candidate for said Judge; that affiant saw one B. B. Golden on Stinking Creek last week and the said Golden was trying to get affidavits about the land trades, to be used in this campaign, but affiant did not give him an affidavit, and affiant has come to Barbourville on today and examined the deed made by him and finds them in all respects correct and just as executed by affiant.

Affiant believes that the talk about the lands trades is nothing more than ordinary campaign talk, and but for the fact that the said Sampson is a candidate no one of said persons would now be complaining, and as soon as the campaign is over all this land trade talk will be a thing of the past. I never heard this named until this election came up.

I, W. CARNES
Subscribed and sworn to before me by J. W. Carnes, this, Feb. 13, 1911.

LILA HAYES,
Notary Public Knox Co.
My commission expires March 4, 1914.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
COUNTY OF KNOX.

The affiant, Isaac Mills, says that he is a citizen of Knox county and resides on Stinking Creek in said county. Affiant says that he is 65 years old and that his post office is Mills, Ky.

Affiant says that in the year 190— affiant sold four boundaries of mineral rights to F. D. Sampson, of Barbourville, Knox Co. Ky. Affiant says that \$315 was the price agreed upon between affiant and F. D. Sampson and affiant further says that F. D. Sampson paid all of the agreed purchase price of said mineral rights at the time affiant conveyed said mineral rights to him.

Affiant says that at the time he sold said mineral rights that he wanted to sell them; that affiant was satisfied with said sale at the time he made it and is satisfied now and has been at all times since said sale.

Affiant says that he does not believe that F. D. Sampson swindled or cheated him in any way or had any intention to cheat or swindle affiant in any way.

Affiant says that he is acquainted with a great many people who sold mineral rights to F. D. Sampson, and affiant says that he has heard of no complaint of any one being swindled or cheated or not paid the full amount the said F. D. Sampson promised to pay them.

This, the 10th day of Feb., 1911.

ISAAC MILLS.
Subscribed and sworn to by Isaac Mills before me, a Notary Public for Knox Co.

Given under my hand this, the 10th day of Feb., 1911.

JOHN W. MESSER,
Notary Public for Knox Co.
My commission expires Jan. 29, 1912.

P. O. Mills, Ky.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
COUNTY OF KNOX.

The affiant, J. W. Carnes, says that he resides on Stinking Creek, in Knox County, Kentucky, and has for many years past; that he is the owner of some land and that some time past he sold the mineral right off of part of same to F. D. Sampson, and the said Sampson paid affiant the agreed consideration, and affiant is satisfied with said trade; that numbers of other persons living near affiant sold mineral to the said Sampson and affiant has never heard any complaint about said trades until recently and since the said Sampson became a candidate for said Judge; that affiant saw one B. B. Golden on Stinking Creek last week and the said Golden was trying to get affidavits about the land trades, to be used in this campaign, but affiant did not give him an affidavit, and affiant has come to Barbourville on today and examined the deed made by him and finds them in all respects correct and just as executed by affiant.

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I, W. CARNES
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LILA HAYES,
Notary Public Knox Co.
My commission expires March 4, 1914.

Who Endorsed Judge Sampson?

Since both the candidates are now before the people of the District asking for their suffrage, and both candidates were applicants for the appointment last summer, the question naturally arises now, who endorsed Sampson, when he failed to secure the appointment of the Governor?

We could not give a full and complete list but we know a part of those who went on record as endorsing each of the two candidates.

First we will name United States Senator, Wm. O. Bradley, who endorsed Sampson. Second, every Republican State Senator of Kentucky with only one exception, that of Senator A. R. Burnham, a corporation lawyer, who endorsed Black. All the rest endorsed Sampson. Third every Republican member of the Legislature of Kentucky endorsed Sampson. Fourth every county officer of Knox County endorsed Sampson. Fifth, nearly every member of the Knox County Bar endorsed Sampson, except the firm of which Black was a member, they are corporation attorneys and were backing Black. Sixth, every member or almost every member of the Williamsburg Bar endorsed Sampson. Seventh, a large number of the members of the Bar of Pineville, Manchester and London endorsed Sampson. Eighth, over two thousand of the good citizens of Knox and Whiteley counties who were interested in having a Judge appointed who would stand for the rights of the people, endorsed Sampson. They were for Sampson then because they believed he was the man to serve their interests and they are for him now and will be for him on March 25th.

These people are standing back of Judge Sampson and demanding that he be elected because he will, if elected, protect their interests instead of working in the interests of the corporations of the district.

On the other hand, W. R. Black had twelve endorsements from Knox and thirteen from Whiteley, also the endorsement of J. T. Shelby, of Lexington, a well known corporation attorney, together with Senator A. R. Burnham, another corporation lawyer, and the L. & N. Ry. attorney; and that is about the size of the crowd that is now supporting Black, and it looks as though they are for him because they believe he will better serve the interests of the corporations than will Judge Sampson. Black ignored the wish of the people when he secured the appointment and he would ignore the wish of the people now if it was in his power to snatch the office from their hands and apply it to himself, but the people rule and Sampson will prove an easy winner.

In Knox county, today, there is not a precinct but what Sampson would receive a majority of all the Republican votes if the election should be held and he has not lost an inch of ground since the race began. Knox county people know his true worth and do not give ear to any of the false and slanderous reports that the opposition is attempting to put into circulation against him, but are patiently waiting for the time to cast their votes for him.

The R. O. Campbell Contract.

First National Bank of Barbourville,
Barbourville, Ky.

This will authorize you to draw sight draft on the R. O. Campbell Coal Co of Atlanta Ga. for all deeds for coal property left with you by Judge F. D. Sampson, same to be certified as good title by Judge Sampson, and to be held in trust by your bank until ten thousand acres, more or less, are secured.

Price on above to be (four) \$4.00 per acre for mineral and timber rights to move the mineral.

Yours very truly,

R. O. CAMPBELL.

Jellico, Tenn., May 7, '06.

The above is an exact copy of the letter.

ROBERT W. COLE, Cashier.

Winter Months on the Farm

How to
Improve
Them

Improving the Stable

How to Build Sanitary Stalls, Concrete Floors and
Otherwise Make the Old Barn More Healthful
By PROF. C. A. COCK
Wisconsin College of Agriculture

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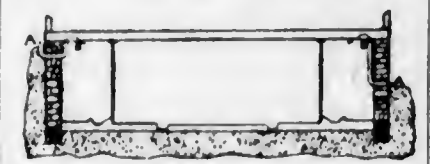
State and city requirements as regards sanitary milk production are becoming so strict that it ill behooves farmers to continue the slipshod and disease-distributing methods so generally followed in housing the dairy herd. The time has arrived when milk produced for human consumption must be free from disease-producing bacteria, it must not be tainted with filth and therefore must be produced under sanitary conditions.

These restrictions require the general improvement of the dairy barn and stable, not only as regards its proper ventilation and thorough sheltering of the dairy stock, but also as to the character of the stable floor, the efficiency of the stalls, the methods used in cleaning the barn. How is the farmer who cannot afford to build an up-to-date, sanitary barn to meet these difficulties?

The initial difficulty which must be corrected in the majority of old and even modern barns is the lack of proper ventilation. The King system of ventilation, devised by Prof. F. H. King, formerly professor of agricultural physics in the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, consists of two sets of flues, one of which admits fresh air while the other furnishes an escape for the bad air. The inlet or fresh air flues should be placed not more than ten feet apart and located in the exterior walls of the barn; the greater the number the more effective the ventilation, since they enable the fresh air to displace the foul air more rapidly. The outlet may include one or more flues, but should be located so as to provide the quickest means of removing the foul air.

Fresh Air Ventilators.

In the location and construction of the intakes for fresh air it should always be borne in mind that the air should enter at the ceiling of the stable. Then the fresh air entering

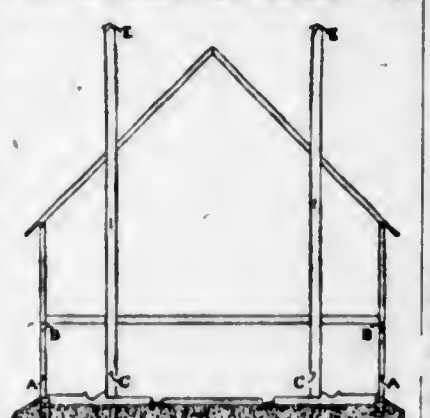


How to put fresh air intakes into an old barn. The opening, A, must be at the surface of the outside ground and B, at the ceiling. Six-inch tile may be used.

will mix with the warm air at the ceiling and become warmed before it settles to the floor. The flues for this purpose should be air tight and may be constructed of galvanized iron—26 or 28 gauge is preferable, or of matched lumber lined on interior by a heavy grade of tar felt paper such as is used for roofing purposes. Seven-eighths inch lumber should be used and the joints nailed as closely as practical. Then cover with paper followed by a second thickness of lumber. This will insure an air-tight flue if care is taken to break all the joints. Should drop siding or stock boards be used, nail the paper on the siding and then cover it with a thickness of seven-sixteenths-inch lumber.

Foul Air Flues.

Wrong construction of foul air flues has led in some cases to the failure of the system. They should not be made like an ordinary boxed opening, as some farmers have them, who later have condemned the method. The



Intakes A, B, and bad-air chimneys, C, D, in an ordinary stable.

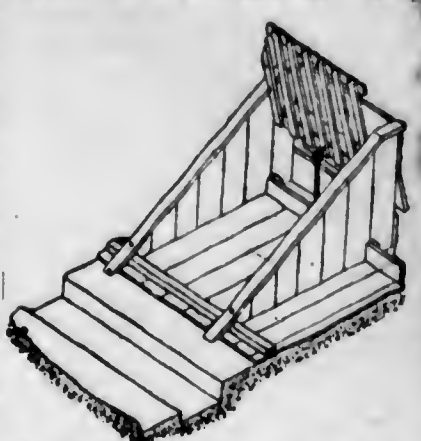
Flues may be of either galvanized iron or of a combination of paper and lumber like the intakes. They should be as straight as possible, for every turn or bend greatly reduces the carrying capacity as it increases the friction of the moving air on the flue. A good ventilating flue should have the same qualities as a good chimney. It should rise above the highest part of the roof, so as to receive the full force of the wind.

Stable walls and ceilings should be practically air tight and non-conductors of heat and cold. Doors and windows should fit well. Fresh air intakes should have the outside opening at least three feet below the inside opening, with the inside opening at the ceiling, provided with a valve or shutter.

Foul air flues should be air tight and non-conductors of heat and cold. They should have their lower opening about one foot above the floor level, and with as few bends as possible pass upward to a height of at least 25

feet, and should always be two or three feet above the ridge of the roof or of any near-by roof. In building these flues around a girt or plate they must be enlarged in proportion to the size of the obstruction passed.

Cheap, Yet Sanitary Stalls.
There seems to be a prevailing impression among dairymen that a com-



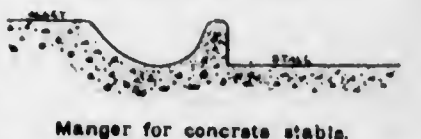
The model sanitary cow stall on a concrete floor.

fortable sanitary stall or stanchion is an expensive factory product, while the fact is that any farmer who is handy with carpenter's tools can build a stall which will secure as good results as any patented stall upon the market. The stall here described embodies in its construction all of the principles found in any of the patented stalls.

The model stall is a home-made product and it is probably the nearest approach to a perfect stall of any in use at the present time. It is constructed, as shown in the figure, so as to force the cow to have her hind feet between the cross-bar and gutter where standing, thus preventing the fouling of the stall by her own droppings. When lying down she is brought forward and compelled to lie in front of the crossbar. The cow is forced to stand back from the hay rack when eating because of the position in which it is hung. The crossbar is adjustable and the stall will accommodate a large or small cow. The chain or fastening is so arranged that as the cow starts to lie down she is drawn forward and will



Plan of gutter in concrete floor.



Manger for concrete stable.

step in front of this crossbar to prevent an uncomfortable position. The door in front is hinged at the top and opens upward when grain and water are given. Hay is placed in the hay rack from the front. The partitions are so constructed that it is almost impossible for a cow to step upon the udder or teat of one lying down next to her. This feature alone is worth the cost of several stalls to the owner of valuable individuals.

A wooden mat is laid over the concrete floor. This mat is removable, permitting the cleaning of the entire floor whenever occasion demands. If it seems desirable the manger may be constructed of concrete the same as the floor, and where new stalls are being erected the manger and floors should be made at the same time. This construction will be more durable than separate construction. Cost of a single stall is about six dollars.

Concrete Floors Best.

Concrete is the best and most sanitary floor that can be used in a dairy barn and efforts should be made to have such floors installed whenever a barn is being constructed. Stable floors should be laid with a slope or pitch either to a common center of to one end of the barn. A slope of one or two inches in eight feet is ample, and three-fourths to one inch is usually considered desirable for the average cow stall.

In the figure are shown a good gutter design. The rail of a gutter should be about one inch in 60 feet, but this may vary to meet conditions. If a cleat is used for retaining the liquid manure it may be desirable to have more fall.

Mangers for Cow Stalls.

Many questions arise as to the type of manger to use when one is building or remodeling a barn. In the figure is shown a design which is both sanitary and modern. This type is considered best since less work is required in keeping the walk in front of the cows clean. A cow, while eating, sometimes throws some of the grain and hay forward and out of reach, but with this construction it is a very easy matter to return the feed to the manger.

If it seems desirable partitions may be built between each manger. In many ways this is to be desired, especially where cows are in the habit of stealing grain from their neighbors.